PANAMA TRANSIT TICKETS.-A. M. HINK LEV, late forwarder for Adams & Co.'s California Express, is now prepared to farmish Transit Tickets from Aspiausal to Passons proper Tickets for the in New York Apply to JOHN W. CARRINGTON, Adams & Co.'s No. 50 Broadway.

Steamboate and Railroads.

CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY--Change of Hour.—The Morning Line, leaving New-York from Pier No. 2 North Biver, has been changed from \$3 A. M. to 8 o'clock A. M. O'CO. H. PEGRAM, Supt.

e 15, 1856.

Y. and ERIE R. R. to HORNELLSVILLE—
BUFFALO and NEW-YORK CITY RALLSOAD—Broad
Complited to Jersey City.
Complited to Jersey City.
Buffalo with Legranization of Connecting at Buffalo with Lightspreas of Lake Shore Ralizons for Cleveland, Toledo, Shizada,
Salizons of Lake Shore Ralizons for Cleveland, Toledo, Shizada,
Salizons of Lake Shore Ralizons for Cleveland, Toledo, Shizada,
Salizons of Lake Shore Ralizons for Cleveland, Toledo, Shizada,
Salizons of Lake Shore Ralizons for Cleveland, Toledo, Shizada,
Salizons of Lake Shore Ralizons for Cleveland, Toledo, Shizada,
Salizons of Complex Control of Control P. Detroit.
7 A. M. Express, arrives at Buffalo 9 P. M. Leaves for Cieveland

8:15 A. M., Mail Train, arrives at Etmirs 8:36 P. M.: stopping over blent, proceed at 2:15 A. M., and arrive at Buffalo 3 P. M. 5 * M. Express, arrives at Buffalo 10 A. M. Leaves for Cleveland at 10:45 A. M.

116 6 A M. Bagrare checked through to Buffalo.

Bagrare checked through to Buffalo.

Through Liketes at No. 229 Broadway. first corner above Astor
Through Liketes at No. 229 Broadway cor. Barclay.

W. C. Tallmadda agents No. 229 Broadway cor. Barclay. CENTRAL RAILROAD of NEW-JERSEY.—New

landted.
Stages connect with trains from New-York as follows: from Plainfield for Baskenridge, &c. from Somerville, for Peapack &c.; from
field for Baskenridge, &c.; from Easton for Belvillere,
Wilkeslatte, Bethlehem, Alleutown Manch Chunk &c. &c.
Wilkeslatte, Bethlehem, Alleutown Manch Chunk &c. &c.

CLEVELAND and TOLEDO RAILROAD .-

Leave Ohlo City at 400 P
Leave Sandusky at E. B. PHILLIPS, Superint
Office C and T. R. R. Cleveland Nov. 6 1835.

Fire-Proof Gafes.

ILAS C. HERRING to STEARNS & MARVIN I now my fair and senjardal challence. I might say more than fair as I have given you to choke of three propositions to test sha of equal thickness, and given you the privilege of selecting two is the three gentlement to superintend the filling of the same, in secretance with our relative letters patent to be farmached tham

solid you decline this challenge, I have done with you hance-and forever in regard to the teating of Safes.

And should you at any time hereafter challenge me, or is any way case to test Safes. I shall not accept it, nor notice it or regard it

In here once decreved me and led me into a long, expansive con-ings, is professing the some of your published articles and in-eraction with me) a spirit of fatures, by your sky, emoch, also, proved, angular, and a same for two months, who because to pro-tee from the playing this same for two months, when brought up to planned, you backed down and acknowledged that you had made reband, you backed down and acknowledged that you had made

pointy rother than them is the same as a second of the pointy rother than them is and is said.

THE FOLLOWING IS MY LAST AND FINAL CHALLENGE TO SEARNS & MAINVIN, RESPECTING SAFES.

I propose to farmsh you with patterns of my doubled-lenge Safe for you to make a Saie, and still the same according to Widder's datest, with Rich's improvement; you and your foreman to make oath that the catching that composition, as applied in Herring's favour time has a process by defining safe from the same pattern, to make for myself a processly similar Safe from the same pattern, to make for myself a processly similar Safe from the same pattern, to make for myself a processly demiser Safe from the same pattern, to make for myself a processly demiser to the same pattern, the allowed for the same pattern, the allowed from the same pattern, the content of the same pattern, the safe from the same pattern, the same pattern to make out that it contains the safe composition and out of the same pattern to safe the safe of the same pattern to safe the same pattern to safe the safe of the same pattern to safe the safe of the same pattern to safe the safe of the safe o

e city to make two accretion relates you to but one, race where, the the conditions show stated. I would be the conditions show a stated. I would be the public, that a local, shall be a chemistr be increased to seprement the filling of the Safes. We to place our receival letters patent in the banks of safe to were the two parts of the safe was filled in accordance therewith Of the Committee of the two years and the safe was filled in accordance therewith. Of the Committee of three you are at Riberty to choose two memory of the committee of three you are at Riberty to choose two memory.

Of the Committee of three you are at liberty to choose two members.

The Safest be tested publicly by fire, under the direction of a Committee appointed by as equally, and for that purpose only; the successful convertion to have the huma Safes and the other party for pay the express attending the trial by fire.

Now, Micros. Science & Marvin, the controversy has reached a point to which I hope to naily you. The challengs meets you on your own ground. You have all along professed to desire a trial of Safes of qual size and equal thickness, and have attribute to make the public believe that I wanted something else. You have taixed of any putting a double-flunge scalant your single-knowing that I make sought for any superior of the compass that I think I have concreted you at last. Curses, they say, come home to rocks, and here your own proposition has come home to you. Will you accept their reject it? Let us have no more backing and filling. Come up to the test, or hand down your day to the Chempion Safe, and consent to play second liddle for the rest of your lives.

SILAS C. HERRING.

THE SAFE CONTROVERSY.—We, the under-signed Committee, appointed by Mears. STEAR'S & MAR-VIN to arrange with Mr. HERRING for a trial of their Safes by dre, have been much surprised to see in the newspan. with the facts, and in violation of a piedge given by each party not publish anything until the Committee made their respont. That you perfect the made until an answer is received from Mr. Hearing to tellicize area is time by Messar. Secaria & Marvin.

HENRY C. HOWEN, Chairman.

JOHN B. PALMER, HOBERT NEWELLS, New-York. Nov. 17, 1856.

THE ORDEAL by FIRE.—The true test of a SAFE he needed not fore. RIGHES THE THE STATE OF A SAFE has a section at fore. RIGHES SALAMANDE AS have had 150 tech trats during the hat 12 years and in no instance has a book or a dular's worth of property been destroyed in one of their Safes. At the recent fire in Fulinnat, the Safe of Messes. Salishary & Arrowanth made by RICH & Co., preserved their stock of Joweley, worth as MCCH, upon which there was no insurance. This safe can be seen at the store of the subscribers, along with others tented in the great fire of 1454 and various other large fires since that period, and certificates of tests in sachdental fires in a most every State of the Union. STEARNS & MARVIN, successors to RICH & Co.

The only makers of Salamander Safes, combining Wilder's and Rich's patents.

Medical.

DR. BANNING MEDICAL and MECHANICO treatment of Chronic Disease, and for the application of his Body Braces, Spino-Shoulder Braces, Spinal Props. Brace Trussas, Pelvis Girdles, Pile Springs, and Travelling Companion, for the cure of Ve-cal, Palmonary, Directive, Nervous, Spinal and Female Complaints, and for Ruptures. Drooping and Langue; Jao for the support of ladies, epichet and derline configuration.

DR. PHINNEY'S FANCY PH.LS.
A B. & D. SANDS, Agents,
No. 100 Fulron-si. MFORTANT to NURSING MOTHERS.—Dr.,
REDHAM'S IMPROVED BREAST PUMP.—Highly approved by the most eminean Physicians in the country.
The points of its great superfority over others, may be set down in
the following order: is, the flexible month and tube coanceting with
the exhauster render its application outside.

Sold by Druggists generally. SAND'S SYRUP of HOARHOUND and VEGE-TABLE EXPECTORANTS, 124, 23, 50 cents. Quart bettle \$1. It cannot be presed too highly for Cough, Colds and Geneumption. Sold by all Druggists. Wholesale and retail, at SAND'S, No. 71 James at.

THAT GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED THAT GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATE!

ROAP deserves all the popularity it receives, is proved from the feet that it has been before the people these 12 years past, during which time it was before the people these 12 years past, during which time it was before the result of which time it was been before the most visions of the people of the most visions of the people of the most visions of the people and most signally shided. Again this Soog minst not be confounded with ordinary tailester, that he not its only recommendation, it has more valuable properties—it not only bleaches the darkest and sallowed skins where the characteristic white, but it cures plungles, craptions, salt-theum, rate, characteristic white, but it cures plungles, craptions, salt-theum, rate, characteristic were observed and of skin deformity. Equally famed is GOURAUD'S Fouder Santile for uproofing half-from Low for heads, upper lips or say part of the body. Also, Liquid Hair Des Liquid Rouge, Lify White and Hair Restorative are found at Dr. GOURAUP'S old estandshed depty, 67 Walkerst. near Broadway 13 Washington at Boson; Carleton Lowell; Biles, Springfield, ke

VOU WON'T BELIEVE A MAN when he speaks I. the plain truth; if you sid I wouldn't have to advertise every day that my ONGUENT will force the whiskers and must class to rrive and thicken in forcy-iwo days, without sain or injers to the site. It will do it, but is appose you class is among the other novems. It per battle e-9 per dozen, sent to say part of the counter. R. S. GRAHAM, No. 38 Annest: Brooklyn, Mrs. Hayes, No. 175 Fu-

Legal Notices.

A SSIGNEF S'S NOTICE.—All persons indebted to FREDERICK W. KNAPP, of this city, are breely notified that be has made an assignment of his property to the undersigned for the branch of his creditors, and that all debts due him are required to be pall to the undersigned—New-York City, Dec. B. 1833.

A BENEDICT. Assistance, No. 156 Broadway.

N PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the A. Cenny of New York, notice is harded the SAITOGARD of A Cenny of New York, notice is harded given to all persons have taken against JAMES FINEGAN late of the City of New York, of fersad, to present the same, with vocabers thereon, to the subscribe of Executric, at her residence on 30th at, between Ad and 34 ave, to George W. Fineteed Attensey, No. 45 Williamset, in the City New York, on or before the 16th day of Documber next. Dated New First, the 3d day of James 1833. cre W. Busteed Attorney, tark on or before the 14th day of Documber next tark on or before the 14th day of Documber next tark the 3d day of June, 1831.

MARGARET FINEGAN, Sole Executive flow of the Surrogate of the

IT lawford MARGARET FINEDAN, Solo national IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is breicht given to all persons having bline as vine ANTHONY HUMANN, lose of the City of New-York, extense do precent the same, with venedeer thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of WILLIAM D. CRAFT, No. II Chambers et, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of January next-bate? New-York, on or before the fourth day of January next-bate? New-York, on the thright day of January next-bate? New-York, the thright day of January next-bate? New-York (the thright day of January next-bate? New-York (the thright day of January next-bate?)

PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the aty of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having galaxy JOHN DRISCOIL, late of the City of New York de-ton present the some, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, residence, No. 300 Cherryst, in the City of New York, the fourth he eighth day of February ment—Decon New York, the fourth heady, 1503. BAVID BARRY, Administrator.

PURSUANCE of an Order of the Surrogate of County of New York, Notice is heady given to all you sent colors appeared (ECOLOR W. D. 1980). Into the City of the George of the City of the George of the City of the George of the constitute of the City of th

IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS A KIPP, late of the Gity of New-York, Starch Mandacturer, deceased, to present the same with venchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of EDWARD A FRANCIS, Esq., No. 196 Orchard etc. in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, the 11th day of Aug., 1855.

MARGARET A KIPP, Executive.

and 12 law@mF

WILLIAM KIPP, Executive.

BUT INVENTED THE BUTTER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE BUTTER OF T

SUPREME COURT - Sullivan County, 88. - James S. Baker age Gasper H. Mason. - To GASPER H. MASON, above All Baker agt Casper H. Mason.—To GASPER H. MASON, above defendant—Sir: you are hereby summuned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Cierk of the County of Sullivan, at Monthello in said County, on the Sullivan County, New Host, and the Wilege of Bloominsburgh. Sullivan County, New York within twenty days after the service berref, exclusive of the day of service, and if you fall to answer the cumplaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of three bundred dollars with interest thereon from the first day of October. 18th. besides the cost of this action.—Dated

the Clerk of the County of Cattaraugus on the Sinday of November 13, and serve a copy of your attered on me, at my office, it owneds. Cattaraugus County, within twenty days after the service resolvance of the day of such service; and if you fall it awer the complaint as aforesaid the plaintif will take judgment for earn of swenty-served oldiers and facty-one count, with interest on the 16th day of July, 1853, besides the costs of this actionstict Nov 8, 1856.

C. TORRANCE, Plaintiffs Attorney, do lawfow?

Gowando, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Gowando, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—Cattaragus County.—Horatio SUPREME COURT—Cattaragus County.—Horatio

Beymour against Elijah Kuux, Asher Canfield, Shedon seeley,
Huma Rug, Joseph H. Wright, Rufus L. Whitcher, Merlon Cox,
and William E. Cox. Sammous in Mortgage Coxe. (compilate morstreed.—To ELIJAH ENOX and STIELDON SEELEKY—Sirx You
are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and
acree a copy of your answer on me, at Elizotoville, Cattaragus
County, New York, within twenty days after the nervice hereof, exclusive of the day of such services; and if the defendants fall to anyear the complaint as storesold, the plaintid will apply to the Court
for the relief demended in the said compilaint. And you will take
nelice that the complaint in this action will be sited in the office of
the Clark of Cattaragus Courty—Durid Oct. 26, 1857

The complaint in the above entitled action was fired in the office
of the Clerk of the County of Cattaragus on the 9th day of December,
1879.

D. G. BINGHAM, Plaintiff's Attorney,
dictaview F.

New-York Daily Tribune.

INDUSTRY AND NEW INVENTIONS IN EUROPE. From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Wednesday, Nov. 23, 1853. The Palais de l'Industric, in which the great World's Fair of France is to be held next year, is rapidly progressing, and, judging from the size of the first story, which is now above ground, we can infer that it will be a vast and magnificent edifice. It is to be entirely of stene, and it is whispered that the temple of the arts stene, and it is whispered that the temple of the arts of peace will be turned afterward into barracks; another report is, that it is got up by private enterprise, and that the Government guarantees the Company four per cent, on the capital invested. Little is known yet about the management of the exhibition. So far as I can learn, the articles will be not exhibited in compartments belonging to different nations, but all articles, of like nature, will be collected and exhibited together, so that those interested in any particular branch of Industry or Commerce, will be enabled at one coup d'ail, to compare the fabrics, of all exhibitors, from various parts of the world, in any particular branch. parts of the world, in any particular branch.

The Imperial Superior Council of Bridges and Roads have made a very favorable report on VERGNIAIS' new

have made a very favorable report on VERGARIS new cast-iron bridge. Two companies, a home and a for-cign, have been formed. The Home Company has al-ready built one after Verguiais' plan, which gives great attisfaction on account of being cheap, easy to build, strong and durable. It makes a handsome, light ap-pearance, judging from the model. Letters patent have been secured by the inventor in the United States, and it is verification. and it is worthy the attention of your railroad compa-

Professor Nicklits, well known to the readers of Professor Nicklis, well known to the readers of Silliman's Journal, as its Parisian scientific correspond-ent, is engaged in experiments for the purpose of ap-plying electro-magnetism to practical purposes. A Mr. KUNIMANN is ready to give the world more light, by means of electricity, for less money than with the com-tron mode of illumination. His invention is used with great success for illuminating the work of building a hide which has to be carried on day and night, in bridge, which has to be carried on day and night, in order to get the piers above high-water mark before the season of the freshet; it is said Mr. Kunemann turns night into day, and enables the workman to work with great ease and precision during the whole night. The inventor thinks it will be the strongest and most brilliant light, especially for light-houses, besides being economical. The experiments will be shown to me, and I shall enlighten the readers of The Tribune on that

subject also.

Mens. Bonelli, director of the telegraph at Turin has addressed a long letter to the Gazette de Sacoie, in which he says that he has succeeded in applying elec-tro-magnetism to the working of the Jacquard loom in tro-magnetism to the working of the Jacquard loom in such a manner that he can dispense with all the expensive and clumsy apparatus for working and making the paste-board patterns, that he can produce the most complicated designs, of any dimensions, in the most easy and noiseless manner, as if done by magic. He draws the design which is to be produced upon the stuff with a non-conducting substance, upon a metal plate which is connected with a battery; he then lifts the heddles by means of treadles, bringing them in contact with small electro-magnets, which are magnetized by the current of electricity passing through the metal plates above mentioned, and in this manner the design is formed and woven into the huffs. In a late number of the same Gazette, it is stated that Bonelli's loom is formed and woven into the huffs. In a late number of the same Gazette, it is stated that Bonelli's loom is in actual operation, and has been pronounced by the most intelligent manufacturers of silks as well as by scientific men, the greatest improvement of the age in machinery for weaving figured goods. It is calculated that it will produce an economy of about one hundred millions of tranes a year for Lyons alone, and it will comble that old renowned city to distinguish herself still more in the supremacy of that artistic taste, with which she has always embellished her silks.

which she has always embellished her silks.

A patent has been granted here for a new mode of making paper from wood. The inventor uses no chemical agents whatever; mechanical action suffices to reduce the fibres into a pulp, from which excellent pa per can be made; that is, according to his statement.

The minister of war ordered, a short time since, the examination of a new bake-even. The experiments were carried on under the supervision of a staff officer,

were carried on under the supervision of a sain officer, all the doors and windows of the establishment were watched by sentinels, in order to prevent any secret supply of fuel or bread, and great minuteness was ob-terved throughout all the proceedings. The economy in fuel is stated to have been great, and this fact has been admitted by the oldest baker of Paris, who, like too many practical men, consider all improvements in nevations; beside which, the bread baked in the new novations; beside which, the bread baked in the new oven is superior to that baked in common ovens. The Government intends to publish the results of the experiments; and I shall give you some extracts. The saving of fuel is of great importance in a country like France, where wood is very scarce, and where it sells at the rate of fifty cents for one hundred pounds. Photography has been here already brought to a high degree of perfection. This art of reproducing cepies from the original picture by means of transfer on stone, furnishes a new mode of illustrating works of science, and art, and it gives the artist the most accurate studies from nature of every object which can be

rate studies from nature of every object which can b brought within the scope of the camera obscura. A the windows of the first shops are filled with the most exquisite specimens of pertraits, landscapes, architec-tural and other subjects produced by the photographic

Monsieur Gillor has invented a new mode of producing plates in relief, like woodcuts, from any drawing which can be made on stone by means of ink or crayen, or from transfers. I have visited his studies crayen, or from transfers. I have visited his studies and examined the specimens produced by his process. The plates resemble stereotype plates taken from engraved wood-blocks, and the lines of maps and charts printed from plates, produced from ink drawings or transfers on stene, are as sharp and neat as if printed from an engraved stone or copper-plate. These plates seem to print a little lighter, which may be the fault of the printer, or be caused by the metal Mr. Gillot em-ploys for his plates. Still more astonishing are the ploys for his plates. Still more astenishing are the plates produced from erayon-drawings on stone: the in pression from the plates look like those taken from a stone. This is not an experiment: Monsieur Gillet furnishes plates for four periodicals and illustrated works of all kinds and of any dimensions. This are must produce a revolution in the publication of illustrated works, because the process admits the most compilerated drawing which can be produced with the most compilerated drawing which can be produced with the ren on atome, or of a transfer from copperplates made into plate es relief in the short space of tw four hours, ready to be set up with the types in the or-dinary manner, and printed from like any stereotype

plate. The patent right of this invention has been bought for the United States by some gentleman from

New-York.

The facility with which patents can be obtained in The facility with which patents can be obtained in France for any alleged improvement, and the advantages which are derived from them, have not failed to awaken the inventive faculties of the French people. In this country there are more patents applied for and granted, than in the United States. In the year 1851 4,000 patents were issued, whereas, in the United States, in the same year, 2,258 applications for letters patent were made, and only 869 granted. The French Government grants petents to every applicant, eitigen or foreigner, for the same amount of fees, and without the inquisitorial examination. There is, however, some talk of introducing here the system of examination, as in the United States, because complaint is made of too great a number of patents granted for eld devices or processes. That may be, nor will an examination prevent it in all instances. The public is examination prevent it in all instances. The public is the best judge of the value of such inventions, and I would rather see an old well-known device or process patented over and over again, than see valuable inven-tions misjudged and rejected, thus depriving the inven-tors of their rights, and the public of many useful im-provements.

provements.

If there is not much political liberty here, this country may be considered the asylum for persecuted inventions, which have been subjected in the country of liberty to the severe ordeal of the Patent Offices inqui-sition, where many valuable inventions are branded and denounced as worthless, and are obliged to seek refuge under this monarchical Government, which is always ready to give American inventors an opportu-nity of bringing their inventions before the public.

THE MINIE BALL-EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING

PARIS, Tuesday, Nev. 15, 1853. Just now one rises up and lies down to the sound of arms; Mars is decidedly in the ascendant. Military discussions have usurped the place of all others espe-cially since the subject of discussion is exterior to France, and therefore not dangerous to "public order." The entire population of Paris is divided off into Turks and Cosacks, the latter existing only in a microscopic minority. The boys in the street are dressed dia Turque er dia Russe, according to the political complexion of the household to which they belong. To the astenishment of every one, there has appeared all at once in the streets of Paris an immense number of Circle and Asiatic Turks in the form of military men. Greek and Asiatic Turks in the form of military men and demestice; to the uninitiated passing for veritable Turks, to the initiated only recognized with difficulty. Every species of colored domestic, from the coal black imperiation from Congo through the various grades of the coal black in the coal impertation from Congo through the various grades of American color to the copper colored Egyptian, has mounted the red fez cap of the Christian Turk. Thus they lionize for a day. A regiment of Chasseurs d'Afrique, dressed in the African style, have existed some time in the French service: a company of Guides, ene of the corps d'élite, have lately been dressed as Cos-necks: and while the former pass through the streets with lead erect, everywhere meeting the cisas of the gamins, the Cessack, impressed with his unpepularity, and as if trying to run away from the advertisement which the Government has put on his back, steals his way hurriedly through the crowds which throng the streets. Books and maps relating to the seat of war, caricatures, portraits of distinguished characters con-nected with the Eastern question, Russian and Turkish military reviews and fortifications, have usurped the print-shep windows, to the exclusion of almost every-thing else. The classical windows of Goupil even thing effect. The classical winds of court was all the exciting topic of the day. A very large majority of these articles are in favor of Turkey, and thus the Frenchman gives public expression to his opinion: for although forbidden to meet publicly as do the English, he has his own emphatic way of pronouncing his sentiments. In all this the Government sees a political barometer, reflecting as faithfully the sentiments of the people as do the public meetings of England, and it can act in elligently, therefore, in whatever course it may

In the midst of this war excitement, it may be oppertune to make some remarks on the superiority of modern French firearms for war purposes, in con-nection with the history of some extraordinary results lately obtained at Vincennes, near this city, in presence of Gov. Jones of Tennessee, Lieut. W. A. Barriett, U. S. Navy, and other Americans. Your readers will have observed the remarkable fact in connection with the late battle of Olienitza between the Turks and the Russians, on the banks of the Danube, that a number of superior officers largely in dispreportion to the num-ber of soldiers of the line, were killed on that occasion, sending terror and defeat into the ranks of the Russending terror and defeat into the ranks of the Russians. It was a species of warfare to which they were unaccustomed, and which they did not anticipate. This result was obtained by the use of the French firearm, which has been adopted by a portion of the Turkieh service, and which enables them to shoot with accuracy at distances at which all other arms are useless. So long as mankind will insist on making war as the arms used for war nurnous in science, and since the arms used for war purposes in the United States are inferior to those of the French. I wish to call the attention of your readers for a moment to this subject.
Since the completion of the models at the great Ex-

hibition of London and the opening of the New-York Exhibition, a great deal of attention has been directed. to the subject of swall arms, in both the United State and Europe. Our people have gained a certain amount of noteriety in the manufacture of revolvers, and for sharp-shooting they are very apt to believe there is no arm to be compared to the American ride, and no marksman equal to a rifleman of the backwoods. In a certain sense this is perhaps true. But the Ameria certain sense this is perhaps true. But the Ameri-cans are not the only people at this moment engaged in the study of the perfection of small arms; and it would be well to look at what others are doing, in order to ascertain the position in which we stand. If a man were to present himself before a Western log-cabin with one of the "balle-d tige" guns now in use by the Chasseurs de Vincenes of the French army, and the Chasseurs de Vincenes of the French army, and were to propose to shoot for a wager at a distance of from 1,000 or 1,200 or even 1,400 yards, he would be, perhaps, only laughed at for his proposition. And yet with the gun now in the hands of over 15,000 men in the French army, and as soon as possible to be in the hands of all, it is perfectly practicable for an ordinary shot to be sure of hitting within the square exhibited by the front of six to eight men at the distance of 1,200 and 1,300 yards, while a little practice will enable him easily to hit a single man at the same dischable him easily to hit a single has at the same time. The ball is as sure of hitting the target, if properly directed, as if only sent the distance of two or three hundred yards; and the explanation of this fact lies in the construction and weight of the ball, and

not in the gun, as many suppose.

There is, moreover, great misapprehension in the United States as to the atm used by the Vincennes Chasseurs, it being generally termed the "Minie "rifle," without any distinct knowledge of what the Minie rifle is. The fact is, there is no Minie rifle; but there are two kinds of balls, of which one is known as the balle-a-tige, introduced into the French service by the French Commission of the School of Practice, and the Minie ball, which is the invention of Major Minie. The balle a-tige is the one used in the French service; the Minie ball has not yet been adopted, either in the French or any other service. The effect of the two balls is quite the same, the Minie ball being only preferable from the fact that it may be shot from any gun whether rifled or not, (though better rided than wise,) while the balle-a tige can only be used as a balle-a-tige, by having a pin-tige inserted in the chamber (center of the breech-pin I4 inches long,) in order to receive the ball and produce the operation of slugging by the force of the ranmer—an arrangement which will be described further on

will be described further on.

The balle-d-tige is of the immense range of 1,000 to 1,200 metres, (1,080 to 1,300 yards.) with an elevated "backmetres. (1,000 to 1,300 yards.) with an elevated "back." sight" periectly within the command of the marksman, and just as easily used as any short-range or point-blank sight. The "back sight," placed just in advance of the lock, is about two inches high, open in the center, and graduated with a scale, so that the angle at which it throws the ball above the range of the terret was easily be known at all distances. The ways target may easily be known at all distances. The usual target range of the Chasseurs de Vinceanes is 650 yerds; and then, as their practice improves, they rere a hundred yards at a time, their eyes in this way

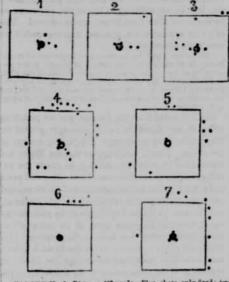
tite a hundred yards at a time, their eyes in this way growing well accustomed to the distance, and their practice being consequently good.

On the occasion of the firing at Vincennes a short time sgo, Lieut. Bartlett was invited by Major Ministo take a part, and some others were engaged in the experiments, not habituated to the use of the longexperiments, not habituated to the use of the long-range guns. The gan used was of rough construction, rifted half a turn, and percussion. The balls used were the Minie balls, weight 50 grammes, (14 oz. about.) the charge of powder 5 grammes, or one-tenth the weight of the ball; the cartridge so constructed that the ball is encased in paper, and greased by dipping the ball end of the cartridge in tallow, which then slips into the barrel easily, without the aid of the rod, until it arrives at the charge. A great saving of time in load-ing is thus gained. How then is the reintage stopped, and ing is thus gained. How, then, is the reindage stopped, and the hall slugged so as to make it shoot correctly? Here is the great desideratum and the great peculiarity in the Minic bell. These important points are gained by the shape of the ball, which is cast oblong, with a couscal point, with its base hellow for two-thirds of the

length of the ball. Into the opening of this jinternal cylinder, there is placed a small concave section of iron. (cut out by power-press.) which the powder, at the moment of firing, forces into the ball powerfully, spreading it open; and causing it to fit tightly to the cavity of the barrel in its course out, thus giving it a more perfect direction than any other form of it a more perfect direction than any other form of slugging can do, while at the same time it stops wind

singging can do, while at the same time it stops windage, or rather destroys it. This is the entire secret of
the success of the Minie improvement.

With the gun and cartridges above-described, the
shooting began at 400 metres, equal to 432 yards. The
target was of board, eix feet square, painted white,
with a black spot a foot diameter in the center. The
following diagrams will show the result of the firing:



TARGET No. I-Distance 612 yards. Five shots only fired: two

TARGET No. II .- Distance 540 yards. Five shots only fired: one traches the black.

TARGET No. III.—Distance 550 yards. Ten shots fired; two struck the black, and two s little over the epper corner to the right.

TARGET No. IV.—Distance 570 yards. Twenty-five shots fired: nestruck inside the black, while two touchir; four shots fell a little above the target.

TARGET No. V .- Distance 970 yards. Ten shots fired: two in the block.

TARGET No VI.—Distance 1,120 yards. Three-shots fired: found that the sight range required a retreat further from the target, to bring the balls down to the black. TARGET No. VII - Distance 1,214 yards. Twelve shots fired onch the black

The party engaged in firing consisted of twelve per sons. (using the same gun,) and each fired as he felt dis-posed, to try the effect of his own aim. The two shots on a parallel line through the middle, and on the outside of the last target, were fired by Lieut. Bartlett.
Major Minie placed the three balls in the black, which
is a most extraordinary feat. Only think of driving is a most extraordinary teat. Only think of driving three balls into a mark the vize of a mon'schat, three times in succession, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile, off-hand! and Major Minie says he can do as well all day, and teach any other man of ordinary capabilities the same accuracy. On a late occasion Major Minie hita "but" seven times out of ten at the immense distance of Loss yards! with sufficient force to pass through a cuirass and kill. The "but" was 100 feet in length and 18 feet high, representing, for example, though not perfectly, thirty mounted men. It is frightful to think of the havoe which a

men. It is frightful to think of the havoe which a well-trained army, equipped with these guns, might make on an enemy equipped after the old style.

The reason why the Minie ball has not been adopted is simply because the balle-d-tige was invented first, and thus obtained precedence. The results obtained with each are similar. The gun required for the latter ball, as mentioned before, requires to be of a particular construction, which may be described in a few words: a steel pin, 3-16 inch in diameter, is serewed into the breech-pin, upon which the ball strikes when put into the barrel, (the powder being first put in,) and rests there, sustained on the pin, not on the powder. The consequence is, that when the heavy iron ramod, made with a concave but, strikes down on the ball, the pin is driven upward into the substance ball, the pin is driven upward into the substance of the ball, spreading it out on all sides firmly against the walls of the barrel, which slugs it more perfeetly and consequently directs the ball with more accuracy than is possible to obtain with any other slugging. The same principle of slugging therefore is used in both balls, but produced by different methods: in the ball just described, being produced by ramming, while with the Minie ball it is produced by the explowhile with the Minic ball it is produced by the exposi-sion. The balls are both of precisely the same exterior form and of the same weight; when the ball weighs 40 grammes the charge of powder is 4 grammes, and when the ball weighs 50 grammes the obarge is 5 grammes. By this principle of slugging, therefore, it will be seen that the old uncertain musket is at once converted into a close shooting rifle of a most extraordinary range, be-fore which no field artillery known to science could austain itself. It is the opinion of the most distin-guished French officers that heavy cavalry can be no longer used with effect, and that artillery must be retricted to siege operations and the defense of fortified

To show more forcibly the difference in the power and execution between the old musket with round ball, and the improved musket with balle-a-tige, I may cite the following experiment, which I did not see, but for the truth of which I have the best evidence. Four regiments of French soldiers (not picked) fired, at the Polygone of Vincennes, 300,000 bails, one-half out of Polygone of Vincennes, 305,000 bans, one-and out of the old regulation musket with the usual round balls, the other half with the improved rifle-musket with balls-a-tige. To make the experiment fair each man fired the same number of balls from each kind of gun.

The fellowing was the result:

From 30 to 100 yards—superiority rather in favor of the new gun. (Distinguished British officers have objected that the new French gun was not adapted to a short range, and therefore less efficient than the old musket. These experiments disprove the assertion.)

150 Yards—The improved gun twice as good as old make the description of the second record half.

usket and round ball. 200 Yards—Thrice as good. 300 Yards—Seven time better.

400 Yards—Seven times better.
400 Yards—Eleven times better.
500 Yards—The improved musket rifle hit nearly as
often as at 150 yards, but no old musket hit.
600 Yards—The new gun hit nearly the third of what

hit at 150 yards' distance.
700 Yards—Hit nearly the same as at 600 yards' dis-

800 Yards-Hit nearly one-fifth as at 150 yards' dis-It will be seen, therefore, from these experiments that if any 150 men of any of these four regiments were armed with the improved gun and balle-d-tige, that at distances of from 300 to 600 yards, they would in one minute do more execution than 525 men at similar distances and the same time with old muskets and ammitarces and the same time with old masses and the same time with old masses are equal to 5,250 men, or 15,000 American soldiers can now be drilled and armed to do as much execution as could have been done by 50,000 of the veterans of the revo-

These guns without doubt will become general, un less semething more perfect should be discovered to take their place. The late results obtained with them on the bank of the Danube will be sufficient to satisfy these no already convinced of their vast superiority over all other forms of fire-arms. Other instances, however, are not wanting of their service in actual wantare. A year ago, Gen. Mac Mahon, commanding the French troops in Algeria, used them with great effect against the Arabs. On one occasion his rear guard, consisting of only two companies of men, but armed with the improved rifle musket and balle-dige, was attacked by a considerable body of Arab cavalry, who boldly approached to within 100 yards, when a volley was poured into them which sent them to the right about. The cavalry rallied, and again showed face at a distance of 800 yards, supposing themselves in safety; but another volley was poured into them, producing nearly the same effect at that distance as the first volley, and those not disabled fied in dismay.

Evidence enough exists to satisfy any man acquaint is the last the first volley and the last the first volley as the lighted States. These guns without doubt will become general, un

Evidence enough exists to satisfy any man acquaint, ed in the least with fire-arms, that the United States Government cannot afford longer to do without one or the other of these improved balls in its armed service. Against the Indians on the western prairies, its im-mense advantages will be obvious at a first glance. An mense advantages will be obvious at a new jeance. American army equipped as they now are, opposed to a French army equipped with the improved arms, would be well represented by an army of the day which proceeds the invention of gunpowder opposed to an army of modern days. To see two armies drawn up face to face, 500 yards apart, and while the balls of one were scattering death and destruction into the ranks of the other, perhaps picking off their officers, the balls of the opposite side should fall spent half-way, would partake too much of reality to be amusing. Although I have a small opinion of the great hody of the French sabliery, obvicedly, and provide the balliery of the provided the sabliery. physically and morally—believing them inferior in thes respects to at least the seldiers of three other Euro pean nations—jet their vast superiority in equipments gives them an advantage which will place them far in advance of all others, not equally well equipped. I re-

gleet to adopt immediately such an obvious and such a magnificent improvement as that which is above de-

An attempt was lately made to introduce Porter's revolving rifle into the French service. The agent of Porter accompanied Gov. Jones, of Tennessee, to this city, and through the Governor's influence, a trial of the gun was had in presence of Marshal St. Arnand, Minister of War, and many other of the distinguished military men of France. Gov. Jones having been in-vited in company with Judge Douglas, by the Emperor and Empress, to visit them at St. Clond, the Governor seized that opportunity to exhibit to the Emperor a specimen of Porter's revolving rifle. The Emperor was highly pleased with it, and at Gov. Jones' request, was highly pleased with it, and at Gov. Jones' request, gave him a company of ten men out of chasseurs de Vincenness to try his experiments in presence of the French officers before mentioned. These experiments took place at the Polygone, at Vincennes, and lasted everal weeks. The Emperor, as well as those persons who saw the experiments, were highly pleased with the gun as a revolver; but with an army equipped with the balled-rige gun, or with the Minie improvement, they were of the empirical that a revolver carrying only for a are of the opinion that a revolver carrying only for a short distance, could be used so rarely as to be scarcely short distance, could be used so rarely as to be scarcely of any value. In all probability the gun will not be adepted. Before leaving, about three weeks ago, Gov. Jones presented a very handsome gun to the Emperor, with his own name engraved on a piece of gold set in the barrel. The Emperor took this gun with him a few daysago, when he started to the Palace of Fontain-bleu, where he has gone to follow the chase in the ferest. He is a good "shot" with any kind of fire-arm, and we shall no doubt hear some report of his success with Porter's Revolver.

W. E. J.

AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN PARIS .. No. V.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribu Paris, Friday, Nov. 25, 1853.

Barrier is the name given to the public buildings for col-lecting imposts at the fifty-six gates of Paris. The fortifications of the city are at a distance of from one to two mles from this inner wall. They consist of embankments crowning the masonry of a deep fosse, which can be easily filled with wa'er, and of forts at regular intervals arou city. Poor, gentle Louis Phillippe wrecked his brains in fortifying his capital, then ran away in fright without his The semi circular recess in which is the gateway of Pere

la Chaise, is directly opposite the Barrier d'Aulnay. Re-sisting all impertunities to buy angels or immortelles I entered the cemetery. My first impression was that the small edifices by the side of the Grand Avenue were guard houses or shelters for living bedies who kept the grounds. My friend suggested that they were smoke houses. They were certainly like the American safeties for ashes I did not fency them as receptacles for the ashes of humanity. I found this style of monument a common type of those coded to perpetuity. It is a chapel four or six feet square, built of stone or marble. On looking through the lattice of the upper half of the door, one sees almost invariably a tollette lile covered with a white cloth trimmed with lace or fringe. A crucifix stands in the center, vases of flowers flowers, on a bracket above, kneeling, cushlons and immor-telles in front. Upon the wall hangs a shell of holy water and a brush with which to sprinkle it. The name of the family, date of the grant of ground, and other inscriptions are on the outside. The name of these tombs is Logica. The cross is the sepulchral standard—statues of Generals, geniuses, equestrians, trumpeters, crying angels, and dis tracted women relieve the monotony of this encampment of the deed. There are many monuments of great richness and beauty, but they lack the space and foliage of Greenweed or Mount Auburn. A conspicuous light house looking cene on the top of the hill drew from a Frenchman the remark "that it would be difficult on the short notice of the last trump, to rise from so heavy a sepulchre."

The inscriptions are various as the timbs. The first that took my attention was "Rose Mulot gave herself with success for thirty years to the art of curing eyes, and willed a hundred thousand francs to the Hospice d'Auxerre. No. "The faculties of man ought to be satisfied within the limits of justice, reason and charity." No. 3-"The Tomb is a nest where the soul takes wings like a bird. When God gathers his ripe fruit from the tree of life, who has the right to weep?' No. 4- To Monpelas-His friends." No. 5-"I was seven months old-Peter Oscar. O my Oscar, watch over thy brother and pray for thy unhappy mother." No. 6-" Alas." No. 7-"Here rests the body "of a good little angel; his pure soul is mounted to its celes"tial abode. Pray for us." Other inscriptions, less presuming upon deliverance from Purgatory, said, "Pray with us for her;" " Pray for him;" " Many pray for him.

Marshal Ney's grave is covered with white flowers, sur-rounded by a hedge and shadowed by trees. The Government have permitted no other monument to be erected to his memory. The Chapel of Abelard and Heloise—a light Gothic pinnacled canopy—is interesting as being made from the ruins of the celebrated Abbey of the Paraclete, which Abelard founded, and of which Heloise was the first Abbess. The side by side recumbent statues upon the tomb are suppesed to be likenesses of those whose remains lie together beneath it. The Fathers of the Church stand in relief around, forgiving, I hope, the transgression of their shaven headed brother. The monument is in good taste and comfortable looking. Fresh flowers and immortelles were strewn over the tomb and the ground about it. No grave seemed uncared for that day, and no one too poor to hencr his departed friend. We lo ked into the chapel for the living on the summit of the hill. It was crowded with incense smoke and burning candles. A few women kneeled efore the altar; others paid a sou each for a taper to be stuck burning on a triangular frame, bristling with pointed spikes. From the chapel we had a fine view of Paris; otre Dame, magnified by the mist, lay outstretched like a giant Sphinx, while the Pantheon-Temple of Resson-like a spectred white lady, peered up to divine its mystery. A tale hangs between those stately monuments. It is but a narrow space—twenty four hours' journey—from that gay est city of the living to the resting place beneath the sod of its inhabitants.

Toward the right, at the foot of the hill, I saw what I

supposed to be a crowd of people. On approaching the mars separated into black wooden crosses hung with im-mortelles. Here are the gratis graves of the weary, working poor. I forgot the stony coldness and sculptured grandeur of the mansions of the richer lords of the soil, and was warmed with the feeling shown in these simpler sonvenirs of the poor, which, like the widow's mite, were all they had to give.

At the expense of the city the ground is divided by

by one and a half wide. These are planted with box or flewers, according to the taste of friends. A black cross three feet high, inscribed with a name, humber and date of decease, hung with immortelles, stands at the head of of decease, hung with immortance, stands at the near of each inclosure. Miniature chapels, a foot or more square, with a pane of glass for a door, are placed on many of the graves. These remembrances cannot be sure of being placed directly over the burial place of the persons intended to be commemorated, since the coffins in the fosses are packed in, head to foot, as closely as bricks in a pavement. After five years these fragile monuments may be cleared away, new earth superposed, and disches dug for other burisls. For fifty frances a lease may be had for five years of an area of ground six feet by three, which permits the exact spot of burial to be identified. No inscriptions are allowed in the cemetery but those which have received the inspection and approbation of the commissioners for that purpose. The first I read over the common graves was on black wooden cross, viz.: "Here lies Eugenie Gerard, aged four years, regretted by her father, her mother, her grandfather, her grandmother, and all her family. Dear little angel, who made our happiness on the earth, our regrets are for you forever. We can do nothing more but hed-tears upon the earth which covers you. Angel in Heaven, pray for us." This is signed by three tears, white, two inches long. In front of the cross is a Lillipution chapel, like a glass play-house; within is a little altar, on which Mary is represented by a little doll; two angels in plaster, half as long as my finger, the cracificion and candles of proportionate size. In front of these were placed the playthings of the child—a doll in a calloo dress. white apron, muslin cape and red shoes, with strings of beads around its neck, just as the child had last dressed it; there was also a tiny table service, a furnace, a sauce pan large as a sixpence, and an India rubber ball. Then there was a Benitier, or crucifix, and shell for holding holy water, which used to hang by the child's bed side, and before which it said its prayers and crossed its breast. An angel was suspended by a string over the roses and rose buds of We king along the path between the gardens, I saw a

comm with flowers kneeding before the cross which her hest and was regainting with black, he taking care to space the white tears. I soon encountered another family come to l ring an importable to the grave of a child, aged 11 months. pent, then, that if mankind will insist on making war a science, it would prove the grossest imprudence to ne crutches. He replace the decayed wreaths on the cross by

a fresh one made of fringed white paper. The mother, a stort rosy checked young woman, were a checked hand-kerchief around her head, after the manner of black cooks in America, indicating that she belonged to the humblest werking class. She had a little immortal in her arms-face uncovered-eyes vainly endeavoring to peep, and arms flying all around. I asked the age of the youngster. The mother said it was six weeks old, but should not be but four This with other details, given with the atmost minuteness and naivete, persuaded me that the child had a precocious desire to see the light. The mother showed me two little girls beside, and speke of many others at home. I did not wender she asked the little angel in Heaven to pray for her. A workman who had just marked out the space for a new

fosse, parallel to two others, in which had be bedies within two months and a half-said that they had buried on the same ground eight years before but that dig not much below the surface of the former graves. He said that as the fosse extended toward the top of the hill. from which the earth had been taken, he should find bones near the surface; but said he. ' No remains are taken away from the consecrated ground. If I find a bone so long. marking it on his fore finger; I bury it as soon as I can.
He who does not respect the bones of a Christian, cannot hope to have his own respected. When the present fosses are filled, we shall commence again at the lower part of the cemetery, from which the monuments and trees are "already removed." A woman standing by, asked when it would be necessary to disturb that ground, pointing to the grave of her husband. The grave digger replied in a kind voice. "Rest easy, madame, not for five or six years." 1 paid him half a franc for his talk, then followed a man in black, with a brass plate on his breast, carrying a little un painted coffin under his arm. I mounted the loose earth thrown from the great ditch. The man in black handed the little box to a man with brawny arms, who chinked it in beside a longer box, then covered it with a little soil and leaned on his spade, as if waiting for another one. Mean time the father said something to an official in a cocked hat then clambered down to place a stick between the coffins to which he fastened a white immortelle and a bit of paper. Before they went away, a young man replaced the stick by the usual cross; attendants added wreaths made of box leaves and dabliss. The father had a large immortalle on his arm, marked "Ma femme." I watched him as he hunted a long time among the deeper covered graves for the spo on which to lay this souvenir of the mother of his dead

I went further up the fosse where a man was digging and throwing into heaps, handfulls of something that ratiled too much to be roots of trees. We recognized skulls ribs and a great many technical ossments, too numerous to mention Branches of fallen trees partly covered one pile of bones. Arm bones stuck out from the west bank, and leg bones from the east bank of the ditch; and not four inches from the surface on which we stood, the Doctor pulled out a clay icle as a souvenir of his visit. The earth thrown out was celored by an mai decomposition, and mingled with decayed ceffin wood. I saw several joints of back bones which had escaped the Christian scrutiny of the workman. Interments were made here only eight years ago; but within two years, as much as possible of the soil had been taken from the surface to clevate the lower portion of the grounds. The whole arrangement was so utilitarian that I forgot in looking upon there dry bones that they were the remains of some cher ished parent, husband or child. Numbers of common peo ple were wandering about " viewing the ground where they must shortly lie."

Twee getting late; the burier pulled down his shirt sleeves, put on his blouse, and said he had done a good day's work for Sunday. I asked him how many burials he aver aged a day. He said, "there is no rule about it; sometimes

five, sometimes thirty."

The Hospitals grumble at recent reductions in grave expenses, as it leaves fewer bodies for the dissection rooms.

The poor only of certain aroundlesements have free ground here, though the Cemetry is open for all who have pur chased leaves. The Jews are separated from the Christians by a high wall. Their tombs had nothing peculiar about them but Hebrew inscriptions, and were of course without crosses. It was 5 o'clock; we heard the prolonged musical tones of the criers, "on fermeles portes,"—they are shutting the gates. We passed out and were fortunate in getting scats in an emeibus, which by correspondence with another line, would take us asfar as the Madeleine, quite across the city, and quicker too than the average of coaches. Three mulatto girls were in the omnibus, well dressed and of proper behavior, whom the conductor addressed as "those "persons" He told us that 500 persons had seats in his emnibus on All Sculs' Day, and that he had averaged 300 a day during the octave. Thirty omnibuses were on the line the first day of the fete.

I found a d'nner party at home in the evening, with whist, coffee and wine as appendages. Let the theologs pick the bones of contention and give the devil his due, but give me soup, meat and game, salads, ices and creams, and hearty friends to thank heaven for, when I return hungry from Pere la Chaise! An REVOIR.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

FERRISBURGH, Vt. Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1853.

It is my melancholy task to record one of the most painful acenes ever witnessed in this vicinity.

The house of Mr. Quinlan, in Charlotte, was entirely consumed by fire on the morning of the 8th inst., and he

and a child of his, about three years of age, were bur

consumed by free on the morning of the sun mes, and a child of his, about three years of age, were burned to death.

The circumstances, as far as developed, are these: Mr. Quinlan, with two children, one about five years of age and the other one, who was burned, was sleeping in an upper room, and being aroused by the fire sometime between 12 and 3 o'clock, called to a sister of his in the lower part of the house, who, supposing it was morning, arose, but discovering the facts in the case rushed to the front door, carrying with her Mr. Quinlan's youngest child, an infant, but finding it impossible to pass the flames in that direction, went to the back door—which she succeeded with difficulty in opening—and fled. She states she saw her brother with his two other children, trying to effect his scape; she ran around the house and found the eldest child, who it would seem his father succeeded in putting out at a window. Nothing more was seen of Mr. Quinlan and his second child until the house was nearly burned down, when their bodies were discovered, but were not obtained until nearly consumed.

Miss Quinlan carrying the infant, and accompanied by the eldest child, ran to a brother's house, about three-fourths of a mile distant. These are very bally burned, the eldest child had his hands so badly burned, yet very badly burned, their faces were nearly all blistered.

A WITCHCRAFT TRIAL.—The Baltimore papers gives seconts of a recent trial in that city which recalls the days of New England superstition. The trial was ostensibly for assault and baltery. According to The American, the parties were all Germans, and the other complainments and defendants females. The trouble between them erose, in the first place, out of a report that one of the females was a witch; and the facts brought to sustain the report was that the old lady made nightly peregrinations over the tops of the bouses adjoining and adjacent to the one in which she resided. All the superstitious notions entertained by the early inhabitants of this country, when courts of law consigned females to the stocks because of their supernatural powers was there exhibited, and the most solemn declarations of faith in the existence of witches was expressed. Out of these charges when first hinted, a general fight took place, in which both men and women took a common hand, and the whole neighborhood were colored and the superstitions of the order of the whole community in her hands.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT—Skameful Conduct of the

midet one whem they alteged near the late of the whole community in her hands.

Fatal Railway Accident—Shameful Conduct of a Conductor—James Dickerman, an employé on the Troy and Boston Railway, was killed at Troy on Saturday evening. He was a driver of one of the teams which are shed to draw the cars from the city to the depôt outside of the corporation, but on Saturday evening employed another to perform his duty, and took his place in the cars as a passenger for East Bennington, Vt., where his mother resides, whom he had not seen for three years. The conductor, whose name is White, seeing him in the cars, was displeased at his substituting another man for driver, and ordered him off to his place. Dickerman replied that he was going home, and offered the conductor the money for his fare. The conductor refused to take it, and pushed Dickerman off the car, when the latter fell under the wheels, and was immediately crushed to death. The conductor, we understand, proceeded on up the road with the drain. The deceased was a single man, about 35 years of train. The deceased was a single man, about 35 years of them. The conductor was a single man, about 35 years of them. The conductor has the single man, about 35 years of the single man about 35 years of the single man, about 35 years of the single man about 35 years of the single man about 35 years of the single man about 35 years o

Hornisis Accidest.—Robert Hamilton, 17 years of age, got his fingers caught between a bolt and a shaft in the mild of Benedict & Wood, at Central Falls, on Friday night last, and before the wheel could be stopped, was night last, and before the wheel could be stopped, was night last, and before the wheel could be stopped, was night last, and before the wheel round to stopped, was night last, and before the wheel from the shaft, as dresser, which stood a foot and a half from the shaft, as dresser, which stood a foot and a half from the shaft, as dresser, which stood a foot and a half from the shaft, as dresser, which stood as foot and a half from the shaft, as dresser, which stood as foot and a half from the shaft in the stood of the sto

Four Presons Burner to Deart,—A fire, attended with a serious less of life, occurred in Woodstock on Saturday last. The family consisted of six person, two of which escaped the flames by jumping from the windows. The other four seum to have been answare of their danger in time to make their escape. An elserly lady, two children and a servant peribal in the flames.

Landon (C. W.) Free Press. Dec. 2.